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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/376,880	08/18/1999	YAU-CHEN WU	A8135 (ST9-98-116)	7064

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EXAMINER

TRAN, PHILIP B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 09/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/376,880

Applicant(s)

WU ET AL.

Examiner

Philip B Tran

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1-6, 10-15 and 19-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Raman, U.S. Pat. No. 6,134,598 in view of Klein et al (Hereafter, Klein), U.S. Pat. No. 6,178,426.

Regarding claim 1, Raman teaches a method of accessing data at a server computer from a client computer connected to the server computer via a network, the data being stored on a data storage device connected to the server computer, the method comprising the steps of receiving, at the server computer, a request for data

from the client computer, retrieving, at the server computer, the requested data from the data storage device in response to the request for data from the client computer, after retrieving the requested data from the data storage device, determining, at the server computer, whether the client computer can access the retrieved data in its retrieved form, if it is determined that the client computer cannot access the retrieved data in its retrieved form, automatically converting, at the server, the retrieved data into converted data that the client computer can access (i.e., receiving a request for data from the client; identifying which resources on the client can perform the function and identifying a set of data formats upon which the resources can perform the function of displaying, printing or editing, translating data from the first format to one of the set of data formats performable by the client; using the resource on the client to perform the function on the parsed data in the second data format) [see Abstract, Col. 1, Line 10 - Col. 2, Line 62, and Col. 3, Line 15-37]. Raman does not explicitly teach returning a locator to the client computer for locating the data. However, Klein teaches returning the URL to the client for the client to retrieve requested data from appropriate location [see Col. 10, Lines 45-65]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Raman and Klein teachings because it would have improved a load on the server by returning the locator to the client for the client locating the stored data in other storage such as database and thereby decreased the number of steps of delivering data via the server which in turn will reduce the total traffics in the network.

Regarding claim 2, Raman further teaches the step of receiving a request for data from the client computer further comprises receiving a URL command from the client computer (i.e., the request message includes URL) [see Col. 1, Lines 20-21 and Col. 2, Lines 34-36 and Fig. 5, Step (130)].

Regarding claim 3, Raman further teaches the URL command specifies a file identifier for identifying a file containing the requested data and a file format for the file, and wherein the client computer can access the file having the file format (i.e., location of data file including data and format and identifying which resource s on the client can perform the function) [see Col. 1, Lines 20-23 and Col. 2, Lines 34-62].

Regarding claim 4, Raman further teaches before the step of retrieving the file containing the requested data determining whether the file identifier is valid [see Col. 5, Lines 18-36].

Regarding claim 5, Raman further teaches comparing the file format specified by the URL command to a file extension of the stored file [see Fig. 6 and Col. 6, Lines 1-11].

Regarding claim 6, Raman further teaches converting the retrieved file to the file format specified by the URL command [see Abstract and Col. 3, Lines 14-38].

Claims 10-15 and 19-24 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claims 1-6, respectively.

3. Claims 7-9, 16-18, 25-27 and 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Raman, U.S. Pat. No. 6,134,598 in view of Klein et al (Hereafter, Klein), U.S. Pat. No. 6,178,426 and further in view of Guck, U.S. Pat. No. 5,911,776.

Regarding claims 7-9, Raman teaches converting data from one format to another format usable by the client but Raman and Klein do not explicitly teach generating a path name to locate the stored converted data stored on the server, wherein the locator comprises the path name, and wherein the client computer has a Web browser and under control of the Web browser, retrieving the stored converted data from the server computer using the generated path name. However, Guck teaches data files are stored in the database with locator identifying path name [see Figs. 1 & 8 and Col. 10, Lines 22-46]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to generate a path name for every file in order to efficiently organize files in the storage for easy access and retrieval by the client.

Claims 16-18 and 25-27 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claims 7-9, respectively.

Claims 31-33 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claims 7-9.

4. Claims 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Raman, U.S. Pat. No. 6,134,598 in view of Klein et al (Hereafter, Klein), U.S. Pat. No. 6,178,426 and further in view of Guck, U.S. Pat. No. 5,911,776 and further in view of Beckwith et al (Hereafter, Beckwith), U.S. Pat. No. 6,330,598.

Regarding claims 28-30, Raman and Klein do not explicitly teach deleting the stored converted data after a predetermined period of time. However, Beckwith, in the same field of managing objects in the storage endeavor, discloses the concept of deleting stored data within a period of time [see Beckwith, Col. 19, Lines 26-36]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to regularly update storage and delete old stored data in order to save memory spaces for storing other needed data.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of the following reasons :

Raman teaches a method and system of accessing data at a server computer from a client computer connected to the server computer via a network, the data being stored on a data storage device connected to the server computer comprises receiving, at the server computer, a request for data from the client computer, retrieving, at the server computer, the requested data from the data storage device in response to the request for data from the client computer, after retrieving the requested data from the

data storage device, determining, at the server computer, whether the client computer can access the retrieved data in its retrieved form, if it is determined that the client computer cannot access the retrieved data in its retrieved form, automatically converting, at the server, the retrieved data into converted data that the client computer can access. For example, receiving a request for data from the client, identifying which resources on the client can perform the function and identifying a set of data formats upon which the resources can perform the function of displaying, printing or editing; translating data from the first format to one of the set of data formats performable by the client, and using the resource on the client to perform the function on the parsed data in the second data format [see Abstract, Col. 1, Line 10 - Col. 2, Line 62, and Col. 3, Line 15-37]. Raman does not explicitly teach returning a locator to the client computer for locating the data. However, Klein teaches returning the URL to the client for the client to retrieve requested data from appropriate location [see Col. 10, Lines 45-65]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Raman and Klein teachings because it would have improved a load on the server by returning the locator to the client for the client locating the stored data in other storage such as database and thereby decreased the number of steps of delivering data via the server which in turn will reduce the total traffics in the network.

Therefore, the examiner asserts that the cited prior arts teach or suggest the subject matter broadly recited in independent claims. Claims 2-9, 11-18 and 20-33 are rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other

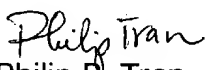
reasons set forth above. Accordingly, rejections for claims 1-33 are respectfully maintained.

6. A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS, OR THIRTY DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. FAILURE TO RESPOND WITHIN THE PERIOD FOR RESPONSE WILL CAUSE THE APPLICATION TO BECOME ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). EXTENSIONS OF TIME MAY BE OBTAINED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF 37 CAR 1.136(A).

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip Tran whose telephone number is (703) 308-8767. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam, can be reached on (703) 308-6662.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.


Philip B. Tran
Art Unit 2155
September 10, 2004